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OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

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Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).

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Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri (Hyderabad City).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

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Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Maganlal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahar).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

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Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakta Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt. —(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North East)].

Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

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Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

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Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara-Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhoi, Shri Giridhari (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao (Ratnagiri North).

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Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

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Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

Buragohain, Shri S. N. (Sibsagar—North Lakhimpur).

C

Chacko, Shri P. T. (Meenachil).

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Shri Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

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Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

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Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chettiar, Shri V. VR. N. AR. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohindergarh).

Chowdhuri, Shri Muhammed Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

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Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellichery).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deo, Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju (Surguja-Raigarh).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chalbassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik—Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

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Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutt, Shri Biren (Tripura West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.)

E

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

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G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).

Ganapati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghose, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

Ghulam Qader, Kh. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Gowda, Shri T. Madiah (Bangalore—South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Har Prasad Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hari Shankar Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hifzur Rahaman, Shri M. (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).

Iyyani, Shri Eachran (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jaisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Jasani, Shri Chaturbhuj V. (Bhandara).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prashad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamaraj, Shri K. (Srivilliputhur).

Kamble, Shri Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kaushik, Shri Pannalal R. (Tonk).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore—North).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut Distt.—North East).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch West).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kidwai, Shri Rafi Ahmad (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kosa, Shri Muchaki (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

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Krishanappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

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Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

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Laskar, Prof. Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Lingam, Shir N. M. (Coimbatore).

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Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri (Saran Central).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Mahtab, Shri Harekrushna (Cuttack).

Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta (Nabadwip).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn Taran).

Malliah, Shri Srinivasa U. (South Kanara—North).

Malludora, Shri Gam (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved—Sch Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Prof. C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona—South).

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Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

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Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

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Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Mishra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

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Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya-North).

Mohammad Saeed Masuodi, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mookerjee, Dr. Syama Prasad (Calcutta—South-East).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

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Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri (Murshidabad).

Mukerji, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East)

Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

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Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Namdhari, Shri Atma Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa).

Namadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

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Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Gonda Distt.—West).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt. West).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil)

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi (Lucknow Distt.—Central).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narvaram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved —Sch. Tribes)

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Janab B. (Malappuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghvachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghaviah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt. Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Raiji, Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Shri Doraswamy Pillai (Vellore).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Aruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Nagina Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South West).

Ram Narayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Prof. (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. —West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

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Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao. Diwan Raghavendra (Osmanabad).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Judivada).

Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Halaharvi Sitarama (Kurnool).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated —Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Ulberia).

Roy, Shri Biswa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).

Sahai, Shri Raghubir (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Sakhare, Shri T. C. (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.)

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat—Jorhat).

Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. —South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah Bundi).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamalendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North).

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai (Chhindwara).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Prof. Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shashtri, Pandit Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shashtri, Shri Bhagwandutt (Shahdol-Sindhi).

Shashtri, Swami Ramanand (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shastri, Shri Harihar Nath (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

S—*contd.*

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan-Chikmagalur).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran—East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur—East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadar *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Chandreshwar Narain Prasad (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran—North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna—Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh—East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur—East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya—West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari (Patna—East).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Sofi, Shri Mohd. Akber (Jammu and Kashmir).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Soren, Shri Paul Jujhar (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sundar Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swamy, Shri N. R. M. (Wandiwash).

Syed Ahmed, Shri (Hoshangabad).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran—East).

T

Talib, Shri Piare Lal Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tandon, Shri Purshottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thirukuralar, Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. (Tindivanam).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tirtha, Swami Ramananda (Gulberga).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—East).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittoor).

Tudu, Shri Bharat Lal (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana—West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt. —East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. —South).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

The Speaker

Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher.
Shri N. C. Nandi.
Shri Babu Mal.
Shri E. Andrews.
Shri V. Narasimhan.

Committee on Petitions

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. (*Chairman*)
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri Asim Krishna Dutt.
Prof. C. P. Mathew.
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

Public Accounts Committee, 1952-53

Shri B. Das (*Chairman*).
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri Shree Narayan Das.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri.
Acharya Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
Dr. Mono Mohon Das.
Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri V. P. Nayar.
Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.
Shri G. D. Somani.
Shri K. M. Vallatharas.
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Estimates Committee, 1952-53.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*).
Shri B. Shiva Rao.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta.
Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
Shri Mohanlal Saksena.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Shri Baji Ram Bhagat.
Shri Arun Chandra Guha.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.
Dr. Suresh Chandra.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri Debeswar Sarmah
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shri Shankar Shantaram More.
Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao.
Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. Thirukuralar.
Sardar Lal Singh.
Shri Girraj Saran Singh.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.

Business Advisory Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*).
Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri Harekrushna Mahtab.
Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil.
Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Shri P. T. Chacko.
Col. B. H. Zaidi.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Shri Hukam Singh.
Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Committee of Privileges

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju (*Chairman*).
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Shri B. Shiva Rao.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Rules Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*).
Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Chaudhri Hyder Husein.
Shri O. V. Alagesan.
Pt. Algu Rai Shastri.
Shri A. K. Basu.
Shri R. G. Dubey.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri K. Kelappan.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
H. M. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.
Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shri K. Subrahmanyam.

House Committee

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah (*Chairman*).
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha.
Shri Haiaharvi Sitarama Reddy.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Col. B. H. Zaidi.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri K. A. Damodara Menon.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Finance—Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.
Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
Minister of Home Affairs and States—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T Krishnamachari.
Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.
Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.
Minister of Labour—Shri V. V. Giri.
Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Minister of Revenue and Expenditure—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri S. N. Buragohain.
Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Shri K. D. Malaviya.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar.
Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali
Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.
Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.
Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Satish Chandra.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Vol. I First Day of the Third Session of First Parliament of India No. 1

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 11th February, 1953

The House met at Half Past Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER (SHRI M. A. AYYANGAR) *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(No Questions: Part I not published)

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Manganlal Bagdi (Mahasamund).

Shrimati Minimata (Bilaspur—Durg—Rajpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together this afternoon.

राष्ट्रपति : संसद् के सदस्यो, नौ महीने हुए जब हमारे संविधान के अनुकूल निर्वाचित प्रथम भारत गणराज्य संसद के सदस्यों के रूप में आप का मैं ने स्वागत किया था। तब से आप को बड़े भार वहन करने पड़े हैं और घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों ही प्रकार की कठिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है। आज जब यहां हम समवेत हो रहे हैं हमे अपने देश के भाग्य में पूरा विश्वास है तथा यह आश्वासन

है कि अपने परिश्रम के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे लोग उस ध्येय की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं जिसे कि हम ने अपने सामने रखा है। इन नौ महीनों में औद्योगिक और कृषिक दोनों ही प्रकार के अनेक क्षेत्रों में प्रगति हुई है और उस पंचवर्षीय योजना को हम ने अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है जिस ने कि आगामी वर्षों में हमारी प्रगति की दिशा का चित्रण कर दिया है। अब हमारा यह काम है कि उस पथ पर हम बढ़े चलें और जो प्रतिज्ञा अपनी जनता से की है उस को कार्यान्वित और पूरा करें। यह कोई आसान काम नहीं है, क्योंकि पुरानी और नयी अनेक समस्याओं की भीड़ हम पर सर्वदा ही छा जाने के लिये प्रस्तुत रहती है और हमारी सामर्थ्य और साधनों की अपेक्षा हमारी इच्छायें बहुधा ज्यादा तेज दौड़ लगाती हैं।

इस समय जब कि हमें अपने नेताओं के सारे अनुभव और बुद्धिमत्ता की आवश्यकता है यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अपने ज्येष्ठ राजनायकों में से अत्यन्त प्रमुख और लगन वाले एक राजनायक को हम ने खो दिया है। बड़े दुःख के साथ मैं ने यह सुना कि बड़े सवेरे कल श्री एन० गोपालस्वामी आयंगर की मृत्यु हो गई। अपने भरे पूरे जीवन में उन्होंने अनेक उच्च पदों को दुर्लभ योग्यता से सुशोभित किया था। अपना स्वास्थ्य तथा अपना आराम, जिस के कि वह पूरी तरह मुस्तहक हो चुके थे, उस का विचार न कर के

[राष्ट्रपति]

अपने जीवन के अन्तिम दिनों तक वे अपने देश और जनता की सेवा में अपने जीवन को लगाये रहे। जब कोई भी कठिन समस्या हमारे सामने आती थी तो सरकार में उन के सहकारी और मैं उन की परिपक्व बुद्धिमत्ता पर निर्भर करते थे। उन की मृत्यु देश और हम सब के लिये भारी हानि है।

जब कि हम अपने देश में नवीन और समृद्ध भारत का निर्माण करने में तथा दरिद्रता के अभिशाप से जिन लाखों लोगों को गतकाल में इतना ज्यादा पीड़ित रहना पड़ा है उन को सुखसुविधा पहुंचाने के लिये लगे हुए हैं अवशिष्ट संसार की समस्यायें बलात् हमारे सामने आ खड़ी होती हैं और हम न तो उन से बच सकते हैं और न उन से अपने को अलहदा रख सकते हैं। अन्य देशों की बातों में हस्तक्षेप करने की मेरी सरकार की लेशमात्र भी इच्छा नहीं है किन्तु स्वतन्त्रता के साथ साथ अनिवार्य रूपेण भारत पर जो जिम्मेदारी आ पड़ी है उस को तो इसे निभाना ही है। जैसा कि सर्वविदित है हम ने संसार के सब देशों के प्रति मैत्री और शान्ति की नीति बरतने का प्रयास किया है। शनैः शनैः वे लोग भी, जो इस से सर्वदा सहमत नहीं होते हैं, इसे समझने और इस का आदर करने लगे हैं, और यह बात मानी जाने लगी है कि भारत राष्ट्रों में शान्ति का हामी है और ऐसा कोई कदम उठाने से बचता रहेगा जिस का परिणाम लड़ाई की प्रवृत्ति को जगाना हो। इसी नीति के अनुसरणार्थ मेरी सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव पेश किये थे जिन से उसे यह आशा थी कि कोरिया युद्ध के बारे में समझौता हो जायेगा। इन प्रस्तावों को बहुत भारी समर्थन मिला, किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश उन महान् देशों में से कुछ इन्हें स्वीकार न कर सके जिन का उस से निकटतम सम्बन्ध था। वह युद्ध जारी है, और उस से कोरिया की जनता को गहरी यातना और उस की पूरी बरबादी ही नहीं हो रही है वरन् अवशिष्ट संसार के लिये वह खतरे का निशान भी है। दूर पूर्व पर असर डालने वाले हाल में किये गये कुछ वक्तव्यों और कोरिया में युद्ध का विस्तार करने वाले उन के जो परिणाम हो सकते हैं उन से समस्त संसार भर में लोगों के मन में बहुत आशंका पैदा हुई है। मेरी सरकार भी इन बातों को गम्भीर चिन्ता से देखती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि युद्ध जो अपने साथ पहले ही भारी विपत्ति लाया है उस के विस्तार की कोई भी प्रवृत्ति रोक ली जायेगी तथा राष्ट्रों और जातियों के मन को इन समस्याओं को शान्तिपूर्ण रीति से सुलझाने की ओर मोड़ दिया जायेगा। इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये मेरी सरकार प्रयत्नशील रहेगी और किसी एक राष्ट्रपुंज के विरुद्ध दूसरे राष्ट्रपुंज से गठबन्धन किये बिना सब देशों के प्रति मैत्री की नीति पर चलती रहेगी। अपने देश में जिन लोकतन्त्रात्मक तरीकों से हम आबद्ध हैं उन में समस्याओं को सुलझाने का शान्तिपूर्ण तरीका निहित है। यदि लोकतन्त्र को बचा रहना है तो वही शान्ति का वातावरण और समझौते की प्रवृत्ति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी अपनानी आवश्यक है।

निकट भविष्य में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की साधारण सभा की बैठक फिर होगी और उन गम्भीर समस्याओं पर विचार करेगी जिन पर संसार में शान्ति अथवा युद्ध इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का निर्णय ठहरा हुआ है। मेरी यह हार्दिक आशा है कि वे महान राष्ट्र, जिन के प्रतिनिधि वहां इकट्ठे होंगे, संयुक्त राष्ट्र के चार्टर में समाविष्ट उद्देश्यों के पूर्ण करने तथा समझौते की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास करेंगे।

अफ़्रीका महाद्वीप में, जो उपनिवेशवाद का आज भी सब से बड़ा क्षेत्र बना हुआ है, हालत पहले से खराब हो रही है। मूलवंशीय प्रभुता के

सद्धान्त का दक्षिण अफ़्रीका म खुले आम ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है और राज्य की पूरी शक्ति से उसे लोगों पर लादा जा रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने इस समस्या को तय करने के जो प्रयत्न किये हैं दक्षिण अफ़्रीका की सरकार उन की अवहेलना कर रही ह। मूलवंशीय विभेद के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन को, जो अपने शान्ति और अनुशासन पूर्ण ढंग के लिये उल्लेखनीय है, ऐसे कानून और सरकारी कार्यवाही द्वारा कुचलने की कोशिश की जा रही है जो लोकतन्त्रात्मक तरीकों और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के चार्टर में उद्घोषित प्रयोजन की अवहेलना के लिये अभूतपूर्व हैं। पूर्वी अफ़्रीका में आज ऐसा मूलवंशीय संघर्ष वर्तमान है जिसे यदि इस प्रकार खत्म न किया गया जिस से जनता को सन्तोष हो तो वह फैल जायेगा और अफ़्रीका के बहुत व्यापक क्षेत्रों को आप्लावित कर लेगा। ऐसे अनेक लोग अब भी हैं जो इस बात को नहीं पहचानते कि आज की दुनिया में मूलवंशीय प्रभुता और विभेद को सहन नहीं किया जा सकता और इन को बनाये रखने के किसी भी प्रयास का परिणाम भयानक विपत्ति ही होगी।

पश्चिमी और दक्षिणपूर्वी एशिया के हमारे पड़ौसी देशों से हमारे सम्बन्ध घनिष्ठ और मैत्री-पूर्ण हैं और हम में आपस में सहयोग की मात्रा बढ़ती जा रही है। पाकिस्तान से भी जिस से कि दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे सम्बन्ध कुछ खिंचे रहे है हमारे सम्बन्धों में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। यह सुधार कुछ बड़ा नहीं है किन्तु यह ऐसा चिन्ह है जिस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच में हाल में हुए सम्मेलन मैत्रीपूर्ण वातावरण में हुए हैं और मुझे आशा है कि फलदायी सिद्ध होंगे। पारपत्र प्रणाली के शुरू किये जाने से दोनों देशों में जो उथल-पुथल हुई थी वह अब शान्त हो गई है और इस प्रणाली के कारण जो बहुत सी कठिनाइयां पैदा हुई थीं वह अब शनैः शनैः दूर की जा रही हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह प्रयत्न जारी रहेगा और ऐसे चलाया जायगा कि पूर्वी बंगाल के अल्पसंख्यकों के सामने जो आधारभूत समस्यायें अब भी हैं वे दूर की जा सकें।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक की सहायता से दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधि नहरों के पानी के प्रश्न पर शिल्पिक स्तर पर संयुक्त विचार कर रहे हैं। यह प्रश्न खास तौर पर ऐसा है कि जिस पर केवल वस्तु स्थिति की दृष्टि से ही तथा शान्तिपूर्ण विचार होन चाहिये जिस से कि दोनों देशों में हो कर बहन वाले जल से दोनों देशों को महत्तम लाभ हो। इस जल का बहुत बड़ा भाग व्यर्थ में ही समुद्र में चला जाता है। यदि इस को ठीक तरह से बांध लिया जाये तो भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों के ही असंख्य लोगों को यह सुख सुविधाप्रद और समृद्धि-कारी सिद्ध होगा। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि ऐसे प्रश्न पर भी वैमनस्य और होड़ की वृत्ति से और ऐसे वातावरण में विचार किया जाये, मुझे भरोसा है कि हमारा नया ढंग दोनों देशों के लिये फलदायी और सुन्दर परिणाम वाला होगा। यही ढंग निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति की उस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये काम में लाया जा सकता है जिस समस्या से भारत और पाकिस्तान के लाखों लोगों की किस्मत बंधी हुई है।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में दूसरी सजीव समस्या जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य की समस्या है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि के साथ हमारे प्रतिनिधि इस समस्या पर फिर बातचीत कर रहे हैं। अन्य समस्याओं के समान ही इस समस्या पर भी शान्त भाव से उस राज्य के लोगों के कल्याण को सर्वदा दृष्टि में रख कर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। लड़ाई या लड़ाई की धमकियों से यह अथवा भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्य कोई अवशिष्ट समस्या हल नहीं की जा सकती। मेरी सरकार ने बार बार इस बात की घोषणा की है कि जब तक उस पर हमला न होगा वह युद्ध न छेड़ेगी और पाकिस्तान को भी इस ने इसी प्रकार की घोषणा करने की दावत दी है। यदि लड़ाई का भय खत्म कर दिया जाये

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तो हमारे सामने जो सब समस्यायें हैं उन पर विचार करना कहीं अधिक आसान होगा ।

अन्दरूनी क्षेत्र में जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में बहुत प्रकार से तरक्की हुई है । उस राज्य से भारत के सम्बन्ध के बारे में हमारे संविधान में विशिष्ट उपबन्ध हैं और भारत सरकार तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर के बीच हुए समझौते द्वारा उन बन्धनों को जो उस राज्य को भारत से बांधे हुए हैं और भी सुदृढ़ और घनिष्ठ कर दिया गया है । इस समझौते के एक भाग पर अमल हो चुका है और अवशिष्ट भाग जल्द ही अमल में लाया जायेगा । दुर्भाग्यवश जम्मू में नासमझी से एक आन्दोलन शुरू किया गया है ; यद्यपि उस का उद्देश्य भारत से और अधिक निकट एकता कायम करना है तथापि यह सम्भावना है कि उस का परिणाम बिल्कुल उलटा ही हो । मुझे आशा है कि यह पथभ्रष्ट आन्दोलन शीघ्र ही बन्द हो जायेगा और जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोग भारत के विशत्तर संघ में उस राज्य की प्रगति और अभिवृद्धि के लिये सहयोग करेंगे । जहां भी कोई न्यायपूर्ण शिकायतें होंगी उन की निस्सन्देह जांच की जायेगी और उन्हें दूर करने की हर कोशिश की जायेगी ।

भाषावार प्रान्तों के प्रश्न के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों के लोग बहुधा आन्दोलित हुए हैं । जहां कि राज्य निर्माण में भाषा और संस्कृति महत्वपूर्ण बातें होती हैं वहीं यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि राज्य भारत संघ में प्रशासनीय इकाइयां हैं और उन के बारे में अन्य बातों को भी ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है । सर्वोपरि यह बात है कि भारत की एकता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को सर्वदा प्रथम पूर्ववर्तिता देनी आवश्यक है । वैत्तिक और प्रशासनिक बातों और साथ साथ ही आर्थिक प्रगति का भी इस सम्बन्ध में महत्व है । इन सब तत्वों को दृष्टि में रखने पर ऐसा कोई कारण नहीं रहता कि राज्यों के पुनर्संगठन के प्रश्न पर पूरी तरह से और शान्ति भाव से इस प्रकार वचार न किया जाय जिस से कि जनता की इच्छायें भी पूर्ण हों और उन की आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रगति में सहायता मिले । मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि पृथक आन्ध्र राज्य के निर्माण के विषय में मेरी सरकार ने कदम उठाये, हैं, और मुझे आशा है कि इस नये राज्य की स्थापना में अधिक विलम्ब न होगा । नये राज्य की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे किसी परिवर्तन के लिये तत्सम्बन्धित सब लोगों के पूरे पूरे सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है, और मुझे आशा है कि यह सहयोग प्राप्य भी होगा ।

योजना आयोग ने पंचवर्षीय योजना सम्बन्धी अपने प्रतिवेदन को अन्तिम रूप दे कर अपन काम का पहला भाग समाप्त कर लिया है । दूसरा और अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मुश्किल भाग, अर्थात् योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का काम, देश के सामने है और उस में हमें अब लग जाना है । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि यह योजना तथा देश में जो पचपन (५५) सामुदायिक योजनायें (कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट) शुरू की गई हैं वे हमारी जनता में भारी उत्साह पैदा कर रही हैं। कुछ ही महीनों में सैकड़ों मील लम्बी सड़कें बना ली गई हैं, तालाब खोद लिये गये हैं, पाठशाला गृह निर्मित कर लिये गये हैं, और अन्य बहुत से छोटे मोटे काम हाथ में लिये गये हैं जो कि लग- भग सारे ही हमारी जनता ने स्वेच्छा श्रम से पूरे किये हैं । यह आशा और आश्वासन का चिन्ह है क्योंकि अन्ततोगत्वा हमारी जनता पर ही यह निर्भर करता है कि वह अपना भविष्य कैसा बनाये ।

देश की साधारण आर्थिक अवस्था में भी सुधार के स्पष्ट चिन्ह दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं, हालांकि अब भी दुर्भाग्य से ऐसे कुछ क्षेत्र हैं कि जहां सूखा के कारण दुर्भिक्षसम स्थिति वर्तमान है । उपयोगी कामों द्वारा अथवा अन्य रीति से लोगों को सहायता देने के लिये इन क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारें पूरी पूरी कोशिश कर रही हैं । किन्तु

इस समस्या का तो अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मौलिक तरीके से हल करना आवश्यक है जिस से कि दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति से तथा और अनिश्चयजन्य वर्षा पर पूर्णतया आश्रित रहने से बचा जा सके ।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद २८० के उपबन्धों के अधीन सन् १९५१ के अन्तिम दिनों में संगठित वित्त आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है । आयोग की सिफारिशों को मेरी सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी । चालू सत्र में आयोग की सिफारिशें संसद् के दोनों सदनों के पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी ।

खाद्य स्थिति में निरन्तर सुधार होता रहा है और सन् १९५२ के अन्त में १९ लाख टन का भंडार हमारे पास था जिस का परिमाण उस से पहले कभी के से कहीं अधिक है । जिन साधनों से यह भंडार इतना बन सका उन में से एक साधन अमरीका के संयुक्त राज्य से उधार मिला गेहूं है । १९५२–५३ के वर्ष के लिये खाद्यान्नों की प्राप्यता की संभावना पिछले दो वर्षों से कही अधिक अच्छी है । अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण बम्बई, मद्रास और मैसूर के भागों में सूखा पड़ने से खाद्यान्नों का आयात करना होगा । किन्तु पिछले वर्षों से उसका परिमाण कम होगा यह अत्यन्त महत्व की बात है कि हम खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायें और मुझे आशा है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अवशिष्ट तीन वर्षों के अन्दर यह बात सम्भवतः हो जायेगी । यह पहली बार है कि हम खाद्यान्नों के पर्याप्त भंडार सहित वर्ष का प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं । हमें इस को इतना बड़ा बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये जिससे कि हम किसी अनसोची स्थिति का सामना कर सकें । हाल के महीनों में खाद्यान्नों की क़ीमतों का झुकाव नीचे की ओर रहा है । भारत के बहुत से भागों में नियन्त्रणों को ढीला कर दिया गया है और अन्न को लाने ले जाने की अधिक स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान कर दी गई है । किन्तु सरकार का यह विचार है कि खास खास मुकामों पर नियंत्रण को बनाये रखे जिस से कि ऐसा कोई अदृश्य परिणाम न हो जिस का कि कीमतों या अनाज की वसूली पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़े ।

सन् १९५१-५२ में शक्कर की पैदावार १५ लाख टन हुई जितनी कि पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी । यह पहला ही मौका था जब हमारी अन्दरूनी जरूरतों के मुकाबले में पैदावार ज्यादा हुई । इस के फलस्वरूप यह सम्भव हुआ कि सन् १९५२-५३ के मौसम में पैदा की जाने वाली शक्कर तथा गुड़ और खंडसारी की कीमतों, यातायात और वितरण पर नियंत्रण ढीला किया जा सके । मूंगफली के तेल के पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्राप्य होने के परिणाम स्वरूप उन नियंत्रणों के सिवाय जो उस की अच्छी किस्म को बनाये रखने के लिये जरूरी हैं, हम ने उद्जनित तैलों की कीमतों पर से अन्य नियंत्रण हटा लिये हैं ।

रूई और पटसन की पैदावार में भी बहुत भारी प्रगति हुई है । सन् १९४८-४९ में रूई की पैदावार १७·७ लाख गांठ और पटसन की २०·७ लाख गांठ थी । सन् १९५१-५२ में यह बढ़ कर रूई की पैदावार ३१·३ लाख गांठ और पटसन की ४६·८ लाख गांठ हो गई ।

देश के खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये दो हज़ार ट्यूबवैल बनाने के लिये तथा छोटे मौटे सिंचाई के कामों के कार्यक्रम की तेज़ी से पूरा करने के लिये विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । फसल प्रतियोगितायें अधिकाधिक मात्रा में सारे देश में जनप्रिय होती जा रही हैं, और इन से बड़े उल्लेखनीय परिणाम हुए हैं । धान की खेती के लिये उस रीति को, जो जापानी रीति कही जाती है, आरम्भ करने के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं । इस रीति से यह आशा की जाती है कि पैदावार बढ़ाने में इस के बहुत ठोस परिणाम होंगे । जम्मू प्रान्त में एक विस्तृत

[राष्ट्रपती]

यन्त्र सज्जित फार्म शुरू किये गया है। उर्वरकों और अन्य प्रकार के खाद के विस्तृत प्रयोग तथा अच्छी किस्म के बीज के प्रयोग के लिये जोरों से प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। खास तौर पर सामुदायिक केन्द्र इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं कि विभिन्न तरीकों से, जिन में ग्राम्य विस्तार सेवा भी सम्मिलित है, खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जाये ।

ढोरों के सुधार के लिये ९२ प्रमुख फार्म केन्द्र सन् १९५१-५२ में शुरू किये गये हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त यह विचार है कि प्रत्येक सामुदायिक योजना क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख ग्राम्य इकाई कायम की जाये। अच्छी किस्म की ऊन की पैदावार के लिये प्रबन्ध करने के हेतु भेड़ अभिजनन की योजना का पुनर्संगठन किया गया है। वन्य जीवन को बनाये रखने के लिये एक मंडल की स्थापना की गई है। जोधपुर में मरुभमि-वनरोपण गवेषणालय संस्थान की स्थापना की गई है। मरू क्षेत्रों के सुधार का काम यह अपने हाथ में लेगा ।

सन् १९५२ में सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने ने एक लाख अस्सी हज़ार टन एमोनियम सल्फेट बनाया है। सन् १९५३ में इस की परिमात्रा बढ़ कर ३ लाख टन हो जायेगी ऐसी आशा है। इस की दर ३६५ रुपया प्रति टन से घटा कर ३३५ रुपया प्रति टन कर दी गई है ।

सन् १९५२ में सूती कपड़े की पैदावार जो कि ४ अरब साठ करोड़ गज़ थी बहुत ही सन्तोष-प्रद रही और अगले वर्ष के लिये और भी अधिक पैदावार की सम्भावना है। यद्यपि मिल निर्मित कपड़े की कीमतों का कम होना खुशी की बात है तथापि उस के कारण करघे के बने कपड़े की बिक्री कम हो गई और करघा वस्त्र व्यवसाय को विपत्ति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; इस व्यवसाय से हमारे देश में लाखों आदमियों की जीविका चलती है। मेरी सरकार इस को और अन्य कुटीर उद्योगों को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मानती है क्योंकि यह बहुत लोगों को रोज़गार प्रदान करते हैं। और इसलिये भी क्योंकि बेकारी को दूर करने के ये अत्यन्त प्रभावी साधन हैं। अखिल भारतीय खादी और ग्राम्य उद्योग मंडल की स्थापना की गई है और ग्राम्य तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये आवश्यक शिल्पिक विकास और गवेषणा के लिये धन प्राप्त करने के लिये कानून बनाया जा रहा है। करघा वस्त्र व्यवसाय को सहायता देने के लिये मिल उद्योग द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली धोतियों का परिमाण सन् १९५१-५२ की पैदावार का साठ प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों के गिरने के कारण चाय व्यवसाय पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। चाय बागान को अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी साख सुविधायें दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है और उस का इरादा है कि चाय उद्योग के हर पहलू की, जिस में बाज़ार में माल भेजने की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित होगी, जांच करने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की जाये। चाय की कीमतों के सुधार के चिन्ह अब दृष्टिगोचर हो रहे हैं ।

संसार व्यापी कीमतों में पुनर्संयोजन से वैदेशिक व्यापार और निर्यात कीमत में कम हुआ है, और कुछ कम सीमा तक उस की मात्रा में भी कमी हुई है। भुगतान संतुलन की स्थिति भी संतोषजनक रही है क्योंकि आयात भी कम हुआ है ।

भारत के उत्तर पूर्व और अन्य भागों के जनजाति क्षेत्रों के प्रति मेरी सरकार विशेष ध्यान देती रही है और उन के विकास के लिये सहायता दी जा रही है। पिछड़े वर्गों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई है। भारत में समाचार पत्रों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक समाचार पत्र आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई है।

बड़ी बहुमुखी नदी योजनाओं में अच्छी प्रगति हुई है और उन में से कुछ प्रवर्तन स्थिति में जल्दी ही आने वाली हैं। अन्य योजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य में निरन्तर प्रगति हो रही है।

विशाखापटनम् में हिन्दोस्तान नौप्रांगण की कार्यक्षमता में सुधार करने के लिये तथा लोहे और इस्पात उद्योग के विस्तार के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं। कोयला, इस्पात, सीमेन्ट, नमक और उर्वरकों की पैदावार पिछले वर्ष से उच्चतर स्तरों पर पहुंच गई है।

नये राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगालयों और गवेषणा प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना द्वारा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा में और अधिक प्रगित हुई है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत रसायनिक गवेषणा प्रतिष्ठान कराईकूड़ी में खोला गया है, और मद्रास में केन्द्रीय चर्म गवेषणा प्रतिष्ठान खोला गया है। शीघ्र ही रुड़की में वास्तु-गवेषणा प्रतिष्ठान खोला जायेगा। मोनाज़ाईट बालुका विधायन के लिये तिरुवांकुर-कोचीन में अलवाई में कारखाना स्थापित किया गया है और बम्बई राज्य में अम्बरनाथ में यन्त्रोपकरण आद्यरूप कारखाने को हाल में खोला गया है। बंगलौर के हिन्दोस्तान विमान कारखाने ने अपनी ही प्ररचनाओं के अनुकूल कई प्रशिक्षक विमान बनाये हैं जो अब काम में आ रहे हैं। जबलपुर के निकट एक प्रतिरक्षा कारखाना बन कर पूरा होने वाला है।

मेरी सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि वर्तमान वैमानिक समवायों को अपने नियंत्रण में ले ले और अनुसूचित बैमानिक चर्याओं को चलाये। इस प्रयोजन के लिये दो राज्य निगम स्थापित करने का विचार है। एक आन्तरिक चर्याओं के लिये और दूसरा बाह्य चर्याओं के लिए।

भारतीय रेलें अगले मास में अपनी शताब्दि प्रदर्शनी का समारोह कर रही हैं। यह राज्य उपक्रम जिस पर समुदाय का आधिपत्य है प्रगति करता रहा है और अपने कार्यक्षेत्र को बढ़ा रहा है।

किसी जाति या राष्ट्र की प्रगति अन्ततोगत्व शिक्षा पर निर्भर करती है। देश में शिक्षा की वर्तमान अवस्था के बारे में मेरी सरकार को बहुत चिन्ता है। इस में गुण और परिमाण दोनों ही से सम्बन्धित अनेक प्रकार की कमियां हैं और डिप्लोमा और डिग्री प्रदान करने की ओर इस में बहुत अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है और सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक और शिल्पिक विषयों मे और सर्वोपरि अच्छी नागरिकता के लिये प्रशिक्षा में व्यक्ति के वास्तविक सुधार की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। बुनियादी तालीम एक प्रतिमान के रूप में शुरू की गई है किन्तु इस दिशा में दुर्भाग्यवश अब तक प्रगति बहुत धीमी हुई है। बुनियादी, माध्यमिक और सामाजिक शिक्षा के सुधार की बहुत सी योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त कया गया है।

भारत की स्थिति पर सब ओर से दृष्टि डालने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि बढ़ती हुई गति से चतुर्मुखी प्रगति हुई है। यह सन्तोष की बात है। किन्तु जो ध्येय हम ने अपने सामने रखा है वह अभी बड़ी दूर है और उस के लिये अधिक और लगातार प्रयास की तथा अधिक गतिशील परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। हमारा उद्देश्य ऐसा कल्याणमय राज्य है जिस में इस देश के सब लोग भागीदार होंगे, और इस के लाभों और आभारों में समान रूप से अंश बटायेंगे। जब तक दरिद्रता और बेकारी है समुदाय के एक विभाग को इस साझेदारी से कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि हमारा यह ध्येय हो कि सब लोग पूरी तरह से और उत्पादक कार्य में लग जायें।

सन् १९५३-५४ के वैत्तिक वर्ष के लिये भारत सरकार की प्राक्कलित प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण आप के सामने रखा जायेगा। लोक

[राष्ट्रपति]

सदन के सदस्यों से अपेक्षा की जायगी कि वे अनुदान मांगों पर विचार करें और उन्हें स्वीकार करें ।

चालू वैत्तिक वर्ष में होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय के लिये अनुपूरक अनुदानों को स्वीकार करने के लिये आप से कहा जायेगा ।

आप के सामने २४ विधेयक लम्बित हैं । कुछ ने तो समिति प्रक्रम पार कर लिया है । उन में से कुछ जो अब भी समितियों के विचाराधीन हैं, इस सत्र के अभ्यन्तर उन की सिफारिशों सहित आप के सामन लाये जायेंगे ।

आप के सामने जो अन्य विधेयक प्रस्ताव लाये जाने उद्दिष्ट हैं उन में से कुछ का यहां विशेष उल्लेख किया जा सकता है । लोक प्रतिनिधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, राष्ट्रीय गृह संयोजन विधेयक, वैमानिक चर्या निगम विधेयक, न्यूनतम भृति (संशोधन) विधेयक तथा भारतीय प्रशुल्क (संशोधक) विधेयक ।

मुझे हार्दिक भरोसा है कि बुद्धिमत्ता और सहिष्णुता तथा सहयोगात्मक प्रयास की प्रवृत्ति आप का आप के काम में पथ प्रदर्शन करेगी और जिस देश और जनता की सेवा का सौभाग्य हम सब को प्राप्त है उन के लिये सुन्दर फल प्रदान करेगी ।

The President: Members of Parliament, nine months ago, I welcomed you as Members of the first Parliament of the Republic of India, elected under our Constitution. Since then, you have had to shoulder heavy burdens and to face difficult problems, both domestic and international. As we meet here today, we bring with us faith in our country's destiny and the assurance that our people are advancing, through their labours, towards the goal that we have set before us. These nine months have seen advances on many fronts, industrial and agricultural, and the finalisation of the Five Year Plan, which has mapped out the lines of our progress in the coming years. It is for us now to march along that path and to implement and fulfil the promise held out to our people. That is no easy task, for a multitude of old and new problems always tend to overwhelm us and our wishes often run faster than our capacity and resources.

At this moment, when we require all the wisdom and experience of our leaders, it is a misfortune that we have lost one of the most eminent and devoted of our elder statesmen. I learnt with deep sorrow of the death yesterday, in the early morning, of Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who had filled, in the course of a full life, many high offices with rare distinction. To the end of his days, regardless of his health and the leisure he had so richly earned, he devoted his life to the service of his country and people. His colleagues in the Government and I relied on his ripe wisdom whenever any difficult problem confronted us. His death is a great loss to the country and to all of us.

While we labour in our own country to build up a new and prosperous India, bringing relief to the millions who have suffered so much in the past from the curse of poverty, the problems of the rest of the world thrust themselves upon us and we cannot avoid them or isolate ourselves from them. My Government has no desire to interfere with other countries, but it has to face the responsibility which has inevitably come with independence to India. We have endeavoured, as is well known, to pursue a policy of peace and of friendship with all the countries of the world. Gradually, that policy has been understood and appreciated, even by those who may not always agree with it, and it is recognised that India stands for peace among the nations and will avoid taking any step which might encourage the tendency to war. In pursuit of this policy, my Government put forward certain proposals which they hoped might lead to a settlement of the Korean war. Those proposals met with a very large measure of support, but unfortunately some of the great countries most intimately concerned were unable to accept them. This war continues not only to the utter misery and ruin of the people of Korea, but also as a focus of danger for the rest of the world. Certain statements recently made, and the consequences that might flow from them in extending the war in Korea, have caused considerable apprehension in the minds of people all over the world. My Government has viewed these developments with grave concern. I trust that any tendency towards an extension of the war which has already brought disaster in its train, will be checked and the minds of nations and peoples will be turned

towards a peaceful approach to these problems. My Government will continue to work to this end and will pursue a policy of friendship with all countries without any alignment with one group of nations against another. The democratic processes to which we are so firmly committed in our own country involve methods of peaceful approach to problems. If democracy is to survive, the same climate of peace and spirit of reconciliation has to be extended to the international sphere.

The General Assembly of the United Nations will meet again in the near future and will consider these grave problems, on which hangs the momentous issue of peace or war in the world. I earnestly hope that the great nations whose representatives will assemble there will address themselves to the promotion of a spirit of reconciliation and the fulfilment of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

In the continent of Africa, which continues to be the greatest sphere of colonialism today, events have taken a turn for the worse. In South Africa, the doctrine of racial domination is openly proclaimed and enforced by all the power of the State. The efforts made by the United Nations to deal with this problem have been ignored by the Government of the Union of South Africa. A movement against racial discrimination, which was remarkable for its peaceful and disciplined character, is sought to be crushed by legislation and governmental action, which are unique in their denial of democratic processes and the purpose which was proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations. In East Africa there is racial conflict which, if not ended to the satisfaction of the people, is likely to extend and engulf vast areas of Africa. There are many people still who do not realise that racial domination and discrimination cannot be tolerated in the world today and any attempt to perpetuate them can only lead to disaster.

Our relations with our neighbour countries in Western and South-Eastern Asia continue to be close and friendly and there is an increasing measure of co-operation between us. Even in regard to Pakistan, with which unfortunately our relations have been strained, there has been a certain improvement. That improvement is not very great, but it is an indication which I welcome. Recent conferences between representatives of the two countries have been held in a friendly atmosphere and will, I hope, yield results. The upheaval caused by the introduction of the passport system between the two countries has subsided and many of the difficulties that were created by this system are being gradually removed. I trust that this effort will be continued and directed towards the removal of the basic problems that still confront the minorities in East Bengal.

The canal waters issue is being considered at a technical level jointly by representatives of the two countries, assisted by the International Bank. This issue is eminently one which ought to be considered objectively and dispassionately so that the maximum advantage can be derived by both countries from the waters that flow through them. A great proportion of these waters run waste to the sea. If they can be properly harnessed, they will bring relief and prosperity to vast numbers of human beings in both India and Pakistan. It is unfortunate that an issue like this should be treated in a spirit and atmosphere of rivalry and hostility. I trust that the new approach will yield fruitful and happy results to both countries. This approach can also be applied to the settlement of the evacuee property problem which affects the fortunes of millions of people both in India and Pakistan.

Another vital issue between India and Pakistan has been the Jammu and Kashmir State. This matter is again being discussed by our representatives with the Representative of the United Nations. That issue, like others, has to be considered dispassionately, keeping always the welfare of the people of that State in view. It is not by war or threats of war that this, or any other outstanding problem between India and Pakistan, can be solved. My Government has declared repeatedly that it will not go to war unless it is attacked, and has invited a like declaration by Pakistan. If fear of war was eliminated, it would be much easier to consider all the issues that confront us today.

Internally, in the Jammu and Kashmir State, progress has been made in many ways. Our Constitution contains specific provisions about the relationship of India with the State, and by an agreement between the Government of India and the Jammu and Kashmir Government, the bonds that tie that State to India have been strengthened and made closer. A part of this agreement has been implemented and the remaining part should also come into operation soon. Unfortunately a misconceived agitation was started in Jammu which, though aiming at a closer union with India, is likely to have exactly the opposite

[The President]

effect. I trust that this misguided agitation will cease and the people of Jammu and Kashmir will co-operate for the progress and advancement of the State in the larger Union of India. Where there are legitimate grievances, they will undoubtedly be enquired into and every effort made to remove them.

The question of linguistic provinces has often agitated the people in various parts of the country. While language and culture are important considerations in the formation of States, it has to be remembered that the States are administrative units in the Union of India and that other considerations also have to be kept in mind. Above all, the unity of India and national security have always to be given the first priority. Financial and administrative aspects, as well as economic progress, are also important. Keeping all these factors in view, there is no reason why the question of the reorganisation of States should not be considered fully and dispassionately so as to meet the wishes of the people and help in their economic and cultural progress. I am glad that my Government has taken steps in the matter of the formation of a separate Andhra State and I hope that there will be no great delay in establishing this new State. Any such change as the establishment of a new State demands the fullest co-operation of all those concerned with it and I trust that this will be forthcoming.

The Planning Commission has completed the first part of its labours by finalising its report on the Five Year Plan. The other and the more difficult part, of implementing this plan, now faces the country and to that we must address ourselves. I am glad to find that this Plan and the fifty-five Community Projects that have been started in the country are evoking a considerable degree of enthusiasm among our people. In the course of a few months, hundreds of miles of roads have been built, tanks dug, school houses constructed and many other minor projects undertaken, almost entirely by the voluntary labour of our people. That is a sign of hope and promise, for it lies with our people ultimately what they make of their future.

The general economic situation in the country shows distinct signs of improvement, although there are still unfortunately areas where, owing to lack of rain, near-famine conditions prevail. The State Governments are doing their utmost to give relief by utility works or otherwise in these areas. The problem, however, has to be tackled in a more basic way so as to avoid recurrence of famine conditions and a complete dependence upon the vagaries of the monsoon.

The Finance Commission, constituted towards the end of 1951 under the provisions of Article 280 of the Constitution, have submitted their report. The Commission's recommendations have been accepted by my Government and necessary action will be taken for implementing them. The recommendations of the Commission will be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in the current session.

There has been a steady improvement in the food situation and the closing stock for 1952 was 19 lakh tons, which is the highest on record so far. One of the factors in building up this stock was the wheat loan from the U.S.A. The prospects of foodgrains for 1952-53 are better than in the two preceding years. Owing mainly to the drought in parts of Bombay, Madras and Mysore, caused by an inadequate monsoon, foodgrains will have to be imported, but their quantity will be less than in the last two years. It is of the highest importance that we should gain self-sufficiency in food and I hope that this might be possible within the three remaining years of the Five Year Plan. For the first time we start this year with a considerable stock of foodgrains. We should endeavour to build this up so that we can meet any contingency. Prices of foodgrains have shown a downward trend in recent months. Controls have been relaxed in many parts of India and there is greater freedom of movement. The Government, however, intend to retain control at strategic points so that no untoward results may affect prices or procurement.

The production of sugar during 1951-52 reached the record figure of 15 lakh tons and for the first time production exceeded internal requirements. This made it possible to relax control over the prices, movement and distribution of sugar, as well as on *gur* and *khandsari*. With the easing of the supply position of groundnut oil, controls of prices on hydrogenated oils have also been lifted, except those intended to ensure quality.

Very considerable progress has been made in cotton and jute production. In 1948-49 cotton production amounted to 17.7 lakh bales and jute 20.7 lakh bales. In 1951-52 cotton had increased to 31.3 lakh bales and jute to 46.8 lakh bales.

In order to add to the country's food production special attention is

being paid to the construction of more than 2,000 tube-wells and for an accelerated programme of minor irrigation works. Crop competitions are becoming increasingly popular all over the country and have yielded very remarkable results. Large-scale experiments are being made to introduce what is called the Japanese method of rice cultivation which promises substantial results in increase of yield. A large mechanised farm has been set up in Jammu Province. Vigorous attempts are being made for the extensive application of fertilizers and other manure and for the use of improved seeds. The community centres are specially aiming at increasing the yield of foodgrains by various methods, including a rural extension service.

For the improvement of cattle, 92 key farm centres were started in 1951-52. In addition it is proposed to provide one key village unit in each Community Project area. Sheep breeding schemes have been reorganised to provide for the production of fine wool. A Board for the preservation of wild life has been set up. At Jodhpur a Desert Afforestation Research Station is being established. This will undertake work for the reclamation of arid areas.

The Sindri Fertilizer Factory produced 180,000 tons of ammonium sulphate during 1952. This is expected to be increased to three lakh tons in 1953. The pool price has been reduced from Rs. 365 per ton to Rs. 335.

The production of cotton textiles, which amounted to 4,600 million yards during 1952, was highly satisfactory and the prospects for the next year are good. The lower prices of mill-made cloth, though welcome, led to a fall in the offtake of handloom cloth and the handloom industry, which provides livelihood to millions of people in the country, was faced with serious difficulties. My Government attaches great importance to this and other cottage industries both because vast numbers of people are employed in them and because they are the most effective method of removing unemployment. An All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has been established and legislation undertaken to raise funds for technical development and research for village and cottage industries. In order to help the handloom industry, the production of *dhoties* by mill industry was curtailed to sixty per cent. of the 1951-52 production.

The tea industry was badly affected by the fall in international prices. The Government have taken measures to assist tea gardens to secure better credit facilities and propose to set up an expert committee to enquire into all aspects of the tea industry, including marketing. The price of tea is now showing some signs of improvement.

The readjustment of world prices affected foreign trade and exports fell in value and to a lesser extent, in quantity. The balance of payments position, however, continued to be satisfactory, as imports also declined.

My Government has been paying special attention to the tribal areas in the North-East and other parts of India and help is being given for their development. A Commission to consider the problems of backward classes has been appointed. A Press Commission has also been appointed to consider problems of the newspaper press in India.

The great multi-purpose river valley projects have made good progress and in some of them the operational phase will begin soon. Work on other projects has made steady progress.

Steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and for the expansion of the Iron and Steel Industry. Production of coal, steel, cement, salt and fertilizers has reached higher levels than in the previous year.

Scientific research has made further progress by the establishment of new National Laboratories and Research Institutes. A Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute was opened at Karaikudi and the Central Leather Research Institute at Madras. The Building Research Institute at Roorkee will be opened soon. A factory for processing monazite sands has been set up at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin and a Machine Tool Prototype factory was recently opened at Ambernath in Bombay State. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore has produced, from its own designs, a number of trainer aircraft which are being used now. A defence factory near Jubbulpore is nearing completion.

My Government has decided to take under State control the existing air companies and to operate the scheduled air services. It is proposed to establish two State Corporations for this purpose, one for internal services and the other for external services.

Indian Railways are celebrating their centenary next month. This great State undertaking belonging to the community is continuing its progress and extending its operations.

[The President]

The progress of a people and of a nation ultimately depends upon education. My Government views with much concern the present state of education in the country which suffers in many ways, both in quality and quantity, and too much attention is paid to the granting of diplomas and degrees and not to the real improvement of the individual in cultural, scientific and technical matters and, above all, in the training for good citizenship. Basic education has been adopted as the model, but progress in this has thus far been unfortunately slow. Many schemes for the improvement of basic, secondary and social education are under consideration, and a Commission on Secondary Education has been appointed.

An over-all view of the situation in India indicates all-round general progress at an increasing pace. This is a matter for satisfaction. But the goal we have set before us is still far and requires greater and continuous effort and an increasing pace of change. We aim at a Welfare State in which all the people of this country are partners, sharing alike the benefits and the obligations. So long as there is poverty and unemployment, a section of the community derives no benefit from this partnership. It is, therefore, necessary for us to aim at full and productive employment.

A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1953-54 will be laid before you. The Members of the House of the People will be required to consider and pass the demands for grants.

The House of the People will also be asked to vote supplementary grants to meet additional expenditure during the current financial year.

There are 24 Bills pending before you. Some of them have passed the Committee stage. A few of them, which are still under consideration by the Committees, will be brought before you with their recommendations during the course of this session.

Among the other legislative measures that it is intended to bring before you, the following may be especially mentioned: The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, the Bill on National Housing, the Air Services Corporation Bill, the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

I earnestly trust that wisdom and tolerance and the spirit of co-operative endeavour will guide you in your labours and will yield results for the good of the country and the people whom we are all privileged to serve.

DEATHS OF SHRI GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, SHRI NALINI RANJAN SARKAR AND SHRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI

The Prime Minister and Leader of the House (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is my misfortune and an unpleasant duty from time to time to refer in this House to the passing away of a colleague. I bring no news to this House, because all of us are aware of the fact that early yesterday morning Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar died in Madras. We have also learnt of his funeral, at which both the Government and the people showed all respect and honour. We have also just heard the views of the President on this unfortunate and deplorable occurrence.

All of us in Government have been connected closely with Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar—some of us for a longer period than others. Ever since, a little over six years ago, some of us associated ourselves with the Government we were together. Some had a different background from others. Many of those who formed the Government then and now had been closely connected with the national movement and had been partners in the ups and downs of that movement for a number of decades. When we came into the Government naturally, it was our desire to have the association and help of others also, so that we might be able to serve the country to the best of our joint ability.

Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar was among those who became associated with us in this arduous task. During all these years, he carried one of the heaviest burdens of any in the Government. Not only was he in charge of Ministries which required a very great deal of—if I may say so—wisdom and perseverance and tact, but more and more his colleagues relied upon him, relied upon his experience, and took advice from him in regard to many other matters which were not even connected with his Ministry. We came to think of him as an elder statesman who was very wise, very experienced, very tolerant, very understanding, and always willing to share any burden with others. So, whether it was the intricate problem of Kashmir or any other, he was the expert to whom we went. Indeed, as Members well know, some years back he was the Prime Minister of Kashmir

for five years or more. Whether it was matters relating to Pakistan, or whether it was the very difficult question of rehabilitation of our refugees, it was to Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar that we went for advice and it was he who came to us with his advice, and even when we had to send some kind of a messenger abroad for a special purpose to confer with others, we turned to him. I mention these matters because of the wide variety of ways in which he served the country and the Government.

But behind all that was this ripe wisdom, this tolerance of approach, this friendliness, this lack of hurry—if I may say so—in arriving at a decision and considering every factor, so that whatever advice he gave us was valuable, and influenced us. When I think of all these five or six years, I realise how very greatly all of us depended upon him and more especially I depended upon him. When he fell ill some months ago and gradually it became clear to us that it was unlikely that he will survive, we battled in our minds against that growing conviction, because we did not wish it to happen and because the consequences of it were most disagreeable to think of. So, we perhaps deluded ourselves into thinking that he would get over this illness and survive and come back to us to help us again in our work. But there was going to be no coming back and ultimately, a day and a half ago, he passed away and in spite of long preparation that our minds had had about his illness, nevertheless when the final news came it was a blow to all of us.

To us in Government it means a very special burden and difficulty. I can hardly express to this House what a great difference it makes to me in many ways, for he was—apart from what I have said—a great colleague and wise person to go to in difficulty. He was a friend, whose friendship I had begun to value very much. He was dear to me and he had, if I may use the word, "grown" upon me as he had grown upon others, because our backgrounds were different. We had met after wandering along different pathways of life. We had no doubt heard of each other and occasionally seen each other from a distance, but we hardly knew each other. But fate and circumstances threw us together. It was not, if I may so put it, love at first sight but a gradual recognition of the growing up of a friendship, a friendship which grew deeper and sounder as time went by. So, this uprooting of all that had happened in this connection during the last six years creates a gap and almost a wound which one does not easily see now it will heal quickly. The burden on some of us grows, and together with that a certain feeling of loneliness also creeps in, because some of us more or less belong to that generation that is passing away. We have to shoulder the burden as best as we can and we shall try to do that to the utmost of our ability and strength. Nevertheless, time passes and generations pass and others take their place. So, all those factors come to mind and one looks back and one looks to the present and one looks to the future, and one thinks with regret of some of the giants who are no more. Nevertheless, we have to shoulder this burden, and all of us together if we share it, it becomes a little lighter.

I hope, Sir, that you will be good enough to convey the feelings, not mine alone, but of the Government and of this House to the lady, his wife, and to the other relatives of the family, of our deep sorrow at his death and of the great regard we had for him. I am quite sure that every Member of the House will join me in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I fully associate myself with everything that has been said regarding late Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar. He has been an elder brother to all of us. In his death the nation has lost one of its ablest administrators and a very great statesman. Though he joined service under the other Government which we superseded, he worked and he won the confidence of all that were about him. And even then they found him so able, so honest and straightforward, that they nominated him to this House and for many years in that capacity as a Member of this House, he did yeoman's service to the country. He was also a Member of the Council of States. His association with Jammu and Kashmir as its Dewan infused confidence in the minds of the people and then he was sent to the United Nations to head our Delegation to represent that cause.

He was always lovable, had very sweet manners and anybody, young or old alike, could approach him, and when he went and came back, he returned with a feeling that Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar would do what he could to help him. We have lost one of our elder statesmen, who would always help us without any ostentation. Such a man we have lost—the country has lost. Though we would wish that he should have

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

been spared for us for a longer time, God willed otherwise. He lived a full and whole life and passed away at the age of seventy-one. I am sure his soul will rest in peace and will have an abiding place in providence. I am sure that the House will agree in this expression of feeling of deep sense of sorrow to the departed soul and will allow me to convey to the members of the bereaved family their sentiments and their expression of sorrow.

I shall also read to the House a few lines which the hon. Speaker has written to me:

"I was sorry to learn this morning of the sad demise of Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. His long and continued illness was fading away hopes of his recovery and his being able to take charge of his responsible duties as Defence Minister. We are very sorry to lose a wise and efficient guide and colleague. He was an able and sympathetic administrator and he rendered to our nation yeoman service, particularly since independence, in the various spheres entrusted to him.

I am sure the House will convey its homage and respect to the departed and record its deep sense of grief and loss at his sad demise, and will also convey its condolences to the family of the deceased.

I join the feelings of the House in its expression of sorrow on the occasion."

I have also to report to the House the sad demise of two other friends, namely, Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and Shri V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar died at his residence in Calcutta on the 25th January 1953, at the age of seventy. Shri Sarkar was a Member of the old Central Assembly when he was in the Executive Council from 1941 to 1943. He resigned from the Executive Council in 1943 in protest at the time of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

Shri Muniswami Pillai died at Coimbatore on the 28th January 1953 after a prolonged illness. He was sixty-three years of age. Shri Pillai was a prominent congressman and Harijan leader of Madras. He was also a Minister in 1937. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and later of the Madras Assembly.

We mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to their families.

The House may kindly stand in silence for a couple of minutes to express its sorrow.

The House stood in silence for two minutes.

In token of the memory of Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, a sitting Member and also a Minister, I propose to adjourn the House for the day.

The House will now meet at 2 P.M. on Friday, day after tomorrow, instead of tomorrow, because tomorrow has been found to be the real Shivaratri.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Friday, the 13th February, 1953.